

(c) REMARKS

The claims are 1-12 and 14 with claims 1-4 being independent. Non-elected claims 15-25 have been cancelled without prejudice to the filing of a division directed to their subject matter. Claims 1-4 were amended pursuant to page 14, line 24 to page 15, line 6 to provide that switching occurs when film formation temperature is above a preset value. Reconsideration of the claims is expressly requested.

The objection to claims 1-12 and 14 under Rule 112, first paragraph has been obviated by the cancellation of the subject matter to which objection was made, without necessarily agreeing and solely to expedite prosecution. In any event, environmental temperature, including at least substrate temperature, is controlled by switching in response to film formation temperature.

Claims 1-12 and 14 were rejected as obvious over Moslehi '609 in view of Chan '811. The grounds of rejection are respectfully traversed.

Prior to addressing the grounds of rejection, Applicant wishes to briefly review certain key features and advantages of the present claimed invention. In order to meet the problem of fluctuating temperatures during deposition and others, a plurality of discharge means are disposed in the reactor in order to provide better control of film formation temperature. When the substrate is conveyed through the reactor during film formation voltages applied to plural electrodes are controlled or changed in order to form a deposited film of semiconductive layers having the same conductivity type. As noted in the Examples, the deposited films provide members with enhanced photoelectric conversion efficiency.

Moslehi fails to teach transporting a substrate through the reactor during film formation. Instead, wafer 12 is fixed within the reactor during the film formation process. Further, Moslehi fails to teach employing a plurality of discharge means disposed in the reactor and alternately applying electric power to discharge means within the reactor. The plasma forming means in Moslehi are external to the reactor as shown by sources S1-S4. In column 12, of Moslehi it is further disclosed that the semiconductor wafer 12 is clamped against the chuck surface during processing. Accordingly, Moslehi is directed to a batch process, not a continuous wafer forming process and is not subject to the same problem of temperature control.

Further as noted in Col. 2, lines 40-50 and 60-65 and Col. 6, lines 3-20, Moslehi's process is directed to suppressing heat stress or slip dislocation in a wafer caused when temperature changes during processing. Moslehi solves that problem by cavity switching to provide low wafer temperatures to reduce wafer temperature cycling and reduce slip dislocations between layers and cavities in a layer caused by heat stress. In Moslehi discharge means in separate cavities external to the reactor are activated, sequentially, to reduce processing time in the reactor. This is said to avoid problems in temperature cycling and gas flow cycling. Therefore, the switching occurs in Moslehi according to the process steps desired and not in accordance with a rise or drop of film formation temperature relative to a preset level. The defects of Moslehi are not remedied by Chen.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that none of the references, whether alone or combined disclose or suggest the present claimed invention nor render it unpatentable.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the claims be allowed and the case be passed to issue.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

/Peter Saxon/  
Peter Saxon  
Attorney for Applicants  
Registration No. 24,947

FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, New York 10112-3801  
Facsimile: (212) 218-2200

NY\_MAIN 622573v1